

PENNSYLVANIA

State Temperance Union.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

HELD IN THE CITY OF

WILLIAMSPORT, PENNA.,

JANUARY 29th and 30th, 1880.

LANCASTER, PA.

THE NEW ERA STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINT, 3 SOUTH QUEEN ST.
1880.

An Appeal for Aid.

DEAR FRIENDS:—I send you the proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union, which will give you a glimpse of what we have tried to do for the promotion of the cause of Temperance, but as God “giveth the increase” upon seed sown or watered, time and eternity can alone measure the results. We know this, that the liquor traffickers and those whose interests are allied, feel alarmed and are combining to resist the practical measures proposed for the protection of the people against the liquor trade. “The Temperance Law” proposed by the State Convention of April, 1879, meets with general favor. A new Legislature is to be chosen in November next, and the friends of Temperance can and should do much to put good men into it with the view of enacting this or some other equally efficient law. To secure such a law we must have petitions from all parts of the Commonwealth, and also for a Constitutional Amendment, to clinch the popular will on this question. Laborers must be secured, county and township meetings held, petitions printed and circulated, and printed information must reach every family. To do these things we must have money, and we therefore, appeal to every man and woman having property or business, to contribute for this work and the protection of their property, business, employment, and family from the liquor trade, whose baneful hand, like Ishmael’s, is “against every man.” Consider that we have over 17,000 liquor dealers in our State whose business at a very low estimate equals \$51,000,000. Their business is antagonistic to your business and to every interest of the State. Their gains are a large defense fund. We have no fund.

For the work of the current year twelve persons have subscribed \$500, and we know of others who will join these, but we want YOU, dear reader, to be one of 100 to give \$5, or one of 500 to give \$2, or one of 1,000 to give \$1 each. The Cor. Sec'y of the Union, who devotes all his time to this work, is the only officer who receives compensation; all others give their time and labor with generous aid in addition. We appeal also to ministers and church officers to take a congregational contribution for the promotion of this year’s work. Please remit at an early day, OR AT SOME DAY, to our Cor. Secretary, Rev. D. C. Babcock, Cor. 13th and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia, who will return you our receipt for the same.

Lancaster, March 14, 1880.

JAMES BLACK, President.

PROCEEDINGS

—OF THE—

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

—OF THE—

Pennsylvania State Temperance Union,

(Organized at Harrisburg, February 27, 1867.)

HELD AT

WILLIAMSPORT, PENN.,

• *January 29-30, 1880.*

LANCASTER, PA.

THE NEW ERA STEAM JOB PRINT.

1880.

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PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEMPERANCE UNION,

AUXILIARY TO THE

National Temperance Society and Publication House.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

HELD AT

Williamsport, January 29th and 30th, 1880.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union, was held in the beautiful city of Williamsport, Lycoming County, in connection with a County Temperance Conference, on Thursday and Friday, January 29-30, 1880.

The meeting opened on Thursday evening, at half-past seven, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. H. W. Brown, pastor. Devotional services were led by the pastor and choir of the church, after which the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. D. C. Babcock, explained the plans and purposes of the Union, and preached the annual sermon; the following synopsis of which is taken, with slight corrections, from the *Gazette and Bulletin*, as also most of the proceedings of the meeting.

THE ANNUAL SERMON.

TEXT: "Can a man take fire in his bosom and his clothes not be burned? Can one go upon hot coals and his feet not be burned?"—Prov. vi., 27-28.

THEME: "The Foundation Principles of the Temperance Movement."

These are proverbial expressions, to be answered by an emphatic No! The truth taught by these questions has a wide application. We desire, at this time, to apply it to the liquor system. We cannot tamper with evil and fail to be contaminated by it. We cannot embrace any part of the liquor system and escape contamination. Many are injured by it who are not directly connected with it, but who are even opposing it.

The evil of intemperance is a great evil. What are the true causes of this evil? Different answers are given by different persons to this question. * * * * *

Even among those who are abstainers there is not, as yet, en-

tire harmony of sentiment. Some abstain on the ground of Christian expediency. He took occasion to say that expediency does not apply properly to a thing in itself wrong.

TEMPERANCE DEFINED.

Temperance is a moral virtue; it has a very wide application. We may be intemperate in other things, besides eating and drinking. What is temperance as applied to eating and drinking? He answered: "The proper use of proper things." There are things the use of which is a matter of indifference; there are others the use of which is a positive immorality. He then gave Webster's definition of intemperance. * * *

CAUSE OF THE MOVEMENT.

The Temperance Movement has been necessitated by two great evils—the drinking customs of society and the traffic that supports and perpetuates these customs. No good whatever comes to any person whomsoever from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The possibilities of evil, however, are immense. Who is bettered by the traffic? Not even those who are engaged in it. They are cursed by it; everybody is cursed by it. The speaker then related a few incidents showing how liquor dealers have suffered by the traffic.

In the light of this age we discount the moral status of any person who drinks intoxicating liquors, even though that person be ourself. He advanced, in confirmation of this assertion, that the liquor business is carried on behind screens, and respectable people do not like to be seen drinking such liquor. Every young man who yields to persuasions to drink lowers himself in his own estimation.

We do not concede, to-day, that a man can be a Christian and sell liquor. We would not regard it any more of an anomaly to talk of a "Christian devil" than a "Christian rum-seller." We do not admit that a man could be a Christian and be mixed up with the liquor traffic in any way. Incidents were given in illustration of this proposition. He claimed that in these utterances he was simply voicing the sentiments of the liquor dealers themselves; they admit that they are engaged in a bad business. They do not pretend to be Christians while selling liquor. They despise professing Christians who compromise with this business in any way.

THE PRESENT BASES.

The Temperance movement is not now upon the bases on which it started. It now rests upon total abstinence and prohibition. Why? There is but one reason. This is found in the character of the beverages which we condemn. They are poisons; hence their use as beverages is a vice, an immorality, a *sin*. No reasonable argument has ever been presented against this view of drinking. We rest it upon the established scientific fact that these substances are poisons. Being poisons, it is a crime to sell them or give them away for drinking purposes. He then gave a definition of crime. [See Webster's Dictionary.]

One of the greatest causes of crime is the sale and use of intoxicating drink. There are varieties of crime—single crimes and crimes of accomplices. The liquor seller cannot commit the crime of liquor selling alone; his crime is the crime of accomplices. A thing may be *legal*, and wrong just as it may be legal and right. The normal condition of society in our State is prohibition—not license. To all not licensed, the law is prohibition. By licensing liquor dealers we become partners with them, as a Commonwealth, in their crime. We are personally responsible for our participation in bad acts. This responsibility cannot be divided.

THE APPLICATION.

The practical question to all is: Will you accept these principles as bases of action, and become subject to them? There are encouragements in teaching these views now that our fathers did not have. No one is damaged by total abstinence. It has saved many who had gone very low. We also have many local evidences of the benefits of Prohibition. Vineland is a notable instance of this; Maine, Vermont and Wyoming Territory are also examples. He gave statistics to show that the "Maine law" is not a failure. In 1870 Maine had a population of 626,000; Connecticut had 80,000 less than Maine. In 1878 Maine paid retail liquor dealers' revenue tax amounting to \$14,325, and Connecticut, \$62,015. Divide these sums by \$25—what each dealer paid—and you have 577 in Maine and 2,480 in Connecticut. Maine has a system of "Town Liquor Agents," but they pay the tax. These figures speak loudly for prohibition.

The intense opposition of the liquor dealers to all restraints is proof of their view of prohibition. They oppose it because it is

effective. He asserted that eminent men in every profession were giving utterance to sentiments almost as radical as those he had just been declaring. He closed by quoting from "Alcohol and the State," by Judge Pitman, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, showing the relations of drinking to other social evils and crimes, and how it affects the ballot, houses of prostitution, the gambler's den and the Sabbath.

He trusted the influence of this meeting would be to enlist their sympathies and co-operation in helping forward the cause of Temperance in all its departments.

At the close of the sermon the evening services were concluded with the doxology and benediction.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The morning and afternoon sessions were held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, which was generously tendered for the annual meeting of the State Union and the Lycoming County Temperance Conference. The meeting opened at 9 o'clock, with an hour of devotion, led by Mrs. J. L. Musina, of Williamsport. It was an excellent preparation for the work of the day.

At 10 o'clock the Union was called to order by the Corresponding Secretary, who read extracts from the Constitution, and explained the absence of the President. In the absence of the President, Hon. James Black, General Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia, was chosen Chairman, with Mr. J. D. Wallace, of Williamsport, as Secretary, and Mr. Eli Slifer, jr., of Lewisburg, as Assistant.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Rev. T. E. Clapp, pastor of the Baptist Church of Williamsport, was then introduced, and delivered a very handsome address of welcome. He was proud of the post of honor assigned him, and assured them that they came with the greatest welcome. This welcome was for their work's sake. There is something in this cause that lays hold of our sympathies and deepest convictions, and secures our best co-operation. In behalf of the people here he welcomed them, and should seek to share in the blessing of their deliberations. He could not fail to speak of the greatness of this work.

In attending to this work we are striking for the world's welfare. A work is often greater than men, and man's greatest claim for immortality is in being identified with that work. He could not honor them more than to address them as honored and devoted workmen in the great Temperance cause. This Temperance thing is a great thing. Strong drink had always been one of the devil's leading demons for the thwarting of the work of the redemption of mankind. As long as the race lives there will be needed this Temperance vigilance for the preservation of the temperance of mankind. The Temperance work was great in its associations; its workers embrace the great and the good of all ages. It is great in the evils it combats; it is also great in the good that it accomplishes. If we once throttle the open temptations of the liquor traffic, and put the government stamp of condemnation upon it, it seems to me that I shall catch a glimpse of the rising sun of the millennium. This is a great work in the sacrifices and toils it demands. He paid a high compliment to those who had grown gray in the Temperance service, and said they should be pronounced heroes and heroines. It is great in the obstacles it encounters. A man in this work has to get above his ordinary self. The work is great in its successes. He spoke of the advances that had been made. The people to-day are a hundred-fold more for Temperance than they were fifty years ago. The cause has blessed, noble friends here in Williamsport. True, we have a large class sitting, like a rooster, on the fence, and have not yet had the hearty co-operation of our most influential citizens. But they are coming in with us. In closing, he again welcomed them as guests, and for the sake of their deliberations.

THE RESPONSE.

General Wagner said that the President had not come; neither had he sent his response. He had been asked by the Corresponding Secretary to respond to the hearty welcome that had been extended to the Union. He then proceeded to make some remarks, touching the history of the Union. We are prepared to accept, in the largest manner possible, the invitation extended by your representative in bidding us welcome. Mr. Clapp had spoken of some of the people being like roosters on a fence. The rooster is a male bird—he does not know on which side to drop. The female birds, however, are not on the fence. They know

where the right side is, and are always to be found there. He thanked the people in behalf of the Union, for the hospitalities extended, and facetiously remarked that they would trespass upon their kindness as long as possible.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened at 1:30, and an hour spent in devotional exercises, led by Mrs. L. C. Ulrich, after which Gen. Wagner resumed the Chair and announced the following committees :

On Nomination of Officers—Rev. T. E. Clapp, Eli Slifer, jr., A. B. Tate.

On Resolutions—Rev. D. C. Babcock, Miss Fannie E. Hamlin, A. D. Lundy, Mrs. S. J. Noble, S. W. Murray, Rev. J. S. Miller, A. B. Putnam.

Mr. Eli Slifer, jr., of Lewisburg, was introduced and read a paper on "How to help reformed men." It was an earnest and thoughtful appeal for judicious aid to reformed men, and was well received by the audience.

Rev. T. E. Clapp, from the Committee on Nomination of Officers, presented the following report, which was adopted :

Officers and Managers for 1880.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE :

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COR. SEC., REV. D. C. BABCOCK, 515 North Thirteenth St., Phila.
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REC. SEC., LEWIS D. VAIL, Esq., 716 Walnut St., Phila.
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GEN. LOUIS WAGNER, 218 Walnut Street, Phila.
HENRY M. LAING, 30 N. Third Street, Phila.
J. R. SYPHER, Esq., 625 Walnut Street, Phila.
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 Rev. S. A. Heilner, Philadelphia.
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Hon. S. B. Chase, Great Bend Village.
 Traill Green, M. D., LL. D., Easton.
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 Miss Fannie E. Hamlin, Muncy.
 Rev. Joel Swartz, D. D., Harrisburg.
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 J. C. Maguigan, Philadelphia.
 A. Tompkins, Pittston.
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 Mrs. Hon. A. J. Deitrick, Williamsport.
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 Rev. J. Wood, D. D., Allentown.
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 A. D. Lundy, Williamsport.
 William Kinsey, Bristol.
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 Rev. S. F. Scovel, D. D., Pittsburgh.
 Rev. J. D. Hill, Lewisburg.
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 Rev. T. L. Flood, Meadville.

Rev. W. C. Cattell, D. D., LL. D., Easton.
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 Rev. Richard Hinkle, Huntingdon.
 Rev. Stuart Mitchell, D. D., Bloomsburg.
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 Prof. J. Lippincott, Carlisle.
 Prof. D. DeLong, Annville.
 Rev. I. H. Torrence, Danville.
 S. P. Godwin, Philadelphia.
 Isaac Eyre, Newtown.
 Charles Scott, Philadelphia.
 Rev. E. E. Swift, D. D., Allegheny.
 Hon. S. S. Dreher, Stroudsburg.
 Col. Theo. Hyatt, Chester.
 E. D. Richmond, Esq., Meadville.
 Hon. P. McCalmont, Franklin.

The Committee on Resolutions presented their report, which was approved:

WHEREAS, it is proved by the united testimony of thousands of medical men, and by universal experience, that alcoholic drinks, whether fer-

mented, brewed or distilled, are poisonous to the healthy human body, the drinking of which is not only needless but hurtful, necessarily tending to form intemperate habits, and while the licensed sale of them for such use is continued intemperance can never be done away, as such sale and use causes a great portion of the crime, wretchedness and pauperism in the community ; increases greatly the number, severity and fatal termination of diseases ; tends to weaken and derange the intellect, pollute the affections, harden the heart and corrupt the morals ; as it deprives many of reason, and still more of its healthful and proper exercise, and annually brings down multitudes to an untimely grave ; as it tends to produce in the children of many who drink a predisposition to intemperance, insanity, and various bodily and mental diseases ; to cause a diminution of strength, a feebleness of vision, a fickleness of purpose and premature old age, and to produce to all future generations a general deterioration of moral and physical character ; as it tends to promote vice and wickedness, to counteract the efficacy of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and of all means for the intellectual elevation, the moral purity, the social happiness, and the eternal good of mankind, and is without any counter-acting or compensating benefits, being in all its influence and effect evil and only evil, and that continually ; as its manufacture, sale and use, for drinking purposes, is a manifest violation of the laws of health, of life, and of God, and if continued must extend its destructive effects over multitudes of the people of our Commonwealth in the future, as in the past.

AND WHEREAS, The traffic in such drinks ministers to such use, and teaches the erroneous and destructive sentiment that such use is right, and thus tends to produce and perpetuate the above-mentioned evils, as it tends, by increasing pauperism and crime, to augment the taxes and burdens of the people, as well as diminish health, industry, and productive power in the manufactures and arts, corrupt morals and shorten lives, and is thus manifestly unjust as well as injurious to the community, being contrary to all just views of liberty, as well as a violation of the fundamental maxim of common law (so to use your own as not to injure the public), that for the benefit of the few (liquor dealers) the many should be burdened ; therefore

1. *Resolved*, That it is neither right nor politic for the State to afford legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, to waste the national resources, to corrupt the social habits, and to destroy the health and lives of the people ; that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages is inimical to the true interests of individuals, destructive to the order and welfare of society, and ought, therefore, to be classed among crimes to be prohibited by legislation.

2. *Resolved*, That "The Temperance Law," proposed by the State Convention held at Harrisburg, in April, 1879, for presentation to and sanction of the General Assembly, is heartily recommended, and, in our judgment, is well adapted to suppress the traffic in alcoholic beverages where the people in the several counties, cities, wards, boroughs and townships may so desire, and will, by formal vote, accept such law ; and its

acceptance, being entirely optional, this proposed law is in entire harmony with a fundamental principle of our republican government that the will of the majority ascertained by due form of law shall govern.

3. *Resolved*, That one of the greatest perils to the peace and welfare of the people, incident to the legalized liquor traffic, is the powerful and, too often, controlling influence of manufacturers, brewers, and venders of intoxicating liquors, and their organized associations over candidates for office, leaders of political parties, the political press and of legislation ; and to neutralize and overcome this, so far as possible, we commend the recommendation of the State Convention "that the people shall interrogate each candidate for public office, both before and after nomination, and secure from such an expression in writing favorable or unfavorable to 'The Temperance Law,' and a pledge of support for the same ; and to regard a refusal to answer, or opposition to the law, or a failure to make pledge, as evidence of unfitness to represent or serve them in the various offices for which such persons may be candidates."

4. *Resolved*, That in the light of the fundamental principles of the Temperance movement, and the results which necessarily flow from their infraction, a consistent Temperance record cannot be made by those who drink or sell, or who allow their names or property to be used in the interests of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, nor by those by whose ballots liquor sellers, liquor drinkers and liquor sympathizers are elevated to places of public trust and responsibility.

5. *Resolved*, That the church of Jesus Christ is the pillar and ground of truth, and should ever be the source of sound, moral teaching, and has ever been by its ministers, people and legislative assemblies, prominent in support of the Temperance Movement, and we appeal to her ministers and members of every name to quickened efforts by public prayers, sermons, addresses, church or Sunday-school organizations, the distribution of printed matter, and by public contributions to be used at home or abroad, as in their judgment best, to enlighten the public upon this important question, and to defeat the organized political efforts the traffickers in liquor are making to perpetuate, by law, their trade against the manifest will of the people.

6. *Resolved*, That we do most heartily commend the publications of the *National Temperance Society*, as now abundantly supplying the needs of the pastor's, church and Sunday-school libraries, which will not be suitably furnished without the works adapted to the requirements of each. The frequent distribution of tracts on Temperance will be found a valuable auxiliary in the education of any community.

7. *Resolved*, That the officers, managers, members and friends of *The Pennsylvania State Temperance Union* are earnestly requested to aid in the collection of funds for printing and distributing of "The Temperance Law," and for calling or holding district or county meetings for its consideration.

8. *Resolved*, That we rejoice in the aid and encouragement that is given to our cause by several of our county judges in their refusal to

grant licenses to sell liquor, and for the cogent and convincing reasons they assign for such refusal.

9. *Resolved*, That we are very grateful to the Trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church for the use of their edifice; to the Y. M. C. A. for the use of their hall, and to our friends in Williamsport for their generous hospitality.

10. *Resolved*, That our gratitude is due, and is hereby extended to the press of Williamsport, and especially the **GAZETTE AND BULLETIN**, and the **STAR OF HOPE**, for their excellent and comprehensive notices and reports of these meetings.

THE TEMPERANCE LAW.

Rev. T. E. Clapp was called to the Chair and Rev. D. C. Babcock took up the topic that had been assigned to Hon. James Black, viz.: "The Proposed Temperance Law, What is it?" He first read a letter from Judge J. W. Fisher, formerly Chief Justice of Wyoming Territory, to Hon. James Black, upon Female Suffrage.

On motion of Mr. J. F. Wolfinger of Milton, who made some interesting remarks touching former acquaintance with Judge Fisher, it was unanimously voted that the letter be published with the proceedings.

Returning to "The Temperance Law," Mr. Babcock said he could not attempt to fill the place of Mr. Black, and deeply regretted that he could not be present. He gave a history of the origin and preparation of the proposed law, and urged those interested to give it a careful examination. He said: The law is prohibitory with a local option attachment. This method had been attacked, but he thought there was both wisdom and good policy in presenting this question to sections of the State for their acceptance or rejection. He considered the proposed law a document that would not fail to prove of great utility if adopted. The question of how to secure such a law would, he said, be discussed by General Wagner.

GEN. WAGNER'S ADDRESS.

Gen. Wagner gave an earnest, practical talk, of some forty minutes length, on the topic assigned him. He had no idea that such legislation could be secured by simply asking for it, but it could be secured if we would show the Legislature that the people want it. We must press the question and keep pressing it. The matter is of such vital interest that we should resort to all

proper means to get this law. How can we do it? Let members of the Legislature feel that the people whom they represent desire such a law and they will get it. If you make the legislator feel that the *majority* of people want this law, you will get it. How are they to be impressed with the idea that we mean business and that we are the majority? We have the right of petition. He hoped this would be resorted to. Then meetings are to be held. In anticipation of the fact that nominations of representatives are to be made, exert yourselves to get men nominated who will at least give you a respectful hearing. Vote against men, in either party, if they will not commit themselves to your principles. This law, or any other law, cannot be secured without effort. Should women, as is contemplated by this law, be allowed to vote upon this question, we will have a strength that could not otherwise be obtained. If women can satisfy either party that it would be strengthened by giving them the ballot, they would soon get it. He dwelt briefly upon the effects of the law. They were confident that it would be an advantage. If passed, it will be enforced eventually. It will, itself, be an educator of public sentiment.

EVENING SESSION.

The closing session was held in the Second Presbyterian Church. Rev. Mr. Babcock introduced Hon. A. J. Deitrick, City Recorder, as presiding officer, who expressed his acknowledgements for the honor. A hymn was sung, and prayer was offered by Rev. W. C. Hendrickson, of Philadelphia.

ADDRESS BY MISS HAMLIN.

Miss Fannie E. Hamlin was then introduced, and delivered an address entitled, "Both Sides." She related a number of very touching incidents of the miseries resulting from drunkenness. The duty of all to work in behalf of Temperance, was forcibly set forth. She made an earnest appeal to all voters to vote for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

ADDRESS BY GEN. WAGNER.

After the singing of a hymn, Gen. Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia, was introduced as a veteran in the Temperance cause, to

whom they would listen with great pleasure and profit. General Wagner in opening, spoke of the charge that is often made about Temperance being a thread-bare subject. He said they meant to keep on talking and working until others should come up to the position that they occupy. He dwelt briefly upon the progress that had been made. There could be no such thing as moderation in sin. It is wrong to *drink* intoxicating liquor; wrong not only to drink it to excess, but wrong to drink it at all. It is no advantage physically to drink liquor, as has been scientifically shown. The Temperance advocates met great difficulty in the church from those who thought the Bible did not prohibit drinking. The Bible is as emphatic against this sin as against any other sin. The drinking of alcoholic liquors is a sin. Is it right for a man to do a wrong at any time? The facts in support of his view has been laid down by high religious and scientific authorities. They thanked God that the time had come when the church and God's people had taken hold of this thing, and they meant to do their duty in this cause. The State Temperance Union had met here for the first time, simply to stir up the people to more earnestness and greater zeal and activity in this work. A Lycoming County Temperance Union had just been organized. Much good has been done here. By this organization the county may be revolutionized upon this question. It is an admirable enterprise and cannot fail to do much effectual work. All organizations of the county can be centralized here for direct and positive efforts. You have the co-operation of similar organizations throughout the State. The campaign is being directed toward the passage of this prohibitory law by the next Legislature. He would bespeak for this new organization their earnest interest; their contributions of means and work. He hoped all who had attended these meetings would go home and do all in their power in behalf of this noble work.

Rev. D. C. Babcock, in behalf of the State Society, expressed his gratitude for the interest manifested by the people of Williamsport in the meetings that had been held, and the hope that much good would result from them.

The doxology was then sung, and Rev. J. Donahue pronounced the benediction.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary for 1879.

It will encourage us in our work, and perhaps aid others, if we present some of the results of the Temperance effort since the organization of this society in February, 1867.

Growth is an imperceptible process. One year may not reveal any great advance in a movement; but a period of thirteen years enables us to see whether there have been any results commensurate with the outlay of means and effort. Slow growth is not to be deplored. Fineness of fibre, and power of endurance are not results of mushroom development.

Want of patience and perseverance has been a marked defect in some friends of the Temperance Movement. We must learn to labor and to wait. It is not the order of nature that we sow the seed and reap the harvest during the same season.

The Pennsylvania State Temperance Union was organized by delegates from churches, Sabbath-schools, Temperance organizations, and institutions of learning, soon after our nation had emerged from a terrible civil conflict. War is always demoralizing. Those who were boys and girls when the country was agitated by the repeal of those laws that confined slavery within certain territorial limits, and by the passage of the fugitive slave law, did not hear or learn much about Temperance. The generation before them had been well instructed, and large numbers of them were pledged abstainers.

Restrictive legislation had also been secured in nearly every Northern State. But while our "boys in blue" were crushing out rebellion, liquor saloons were multiplying all through the land. The laws were disregarded, and many of the young were trained up in vice instead of virtue. People rushed from their quiet farms to the large towns, and let their children "come up" without proper training, while they made haste to be rich.

Many of those who came out of the army without a scratch had learned the vices of the camp, and formed an appetite for intoxicating liquor. Petted and praised by a grateful people; with plenty of money; with open bar-rooms at every corner, where they could smoke and drink and recount the events of the great war; with frequent feasts and parties at which wine flowed without rebuke, and on which grave divines invoked the blessings of our common Father, is it any wonder that our penal institu-

tions were soon more than filled with those who had committed crimes when under the influence of liquor?

When the financial crash came, in the autumn of 1873, and the "good times" were succeeded by "hard times," the saloons and shoddy aristocrats soon turned out upon us an army of "tramps" and "vagabonds" that no man could number. This country had never seen the like. But it is not the poor and ignorant alone on whom this curse has fallen. There was scarcely one home without its skeleton in the closet. It had been hidden away again and again, but it could not be kept out of sight any longer. This was the legitimate fruitage of the seed we had sown. Increasing pauperism, crime, insanity, and taxation have followed in natural order. Some of our people saw this fearful crop while it was growing, and sounded an alarm; but few took any notice of it, except to sneer at Temperance men as "fanatics."

Temperance lecturing was carried on as a profession, by a few adventurers, but it consisted largely of buffoonery and story-telling, against which common decency required our churches to close their doors; and it must be confessed that many of our clergy and Christian people, instead of showing a better way, coolly bowed temperance work out of the church, and relegated it to the orders and societies with the remark, "Temperance is a moral question, keep it out of the church."

Politics, too, was fast becoming the tool of the liquor interest. When people urged their legislators to grant them some relief from the liquor traffic, they were met with, "Temperance is a moral question; don't lug it into politics; you can't legislate men into habits of sobriety."

The condition of society was alarming. The annual revenue reports of the nation revealed facts so appalling that the masses seemed to be stupefied by them. Our best informed people were incredulous; and not until these facts had been verified again and again, did we have any just conception of their terrible meaning. The masses seemed to be both ignorant and unconcerned. Efforts to awaken an interest in this great question appeared to be almost fruitless.

The National Convention of 1865 saw that we must go back to first principles and train up a temperate generation. Those who had been taught in the early days of the reform were passing away. How could this training be secured? We had no Temperance literature adapted to the necessities of the time. Our

educators could not do effective work without helps on the various phases of this great question. Those who had charge of the journals of that time would hardly touch the subject, even for pay. Men like JOHN B. GOUGH had to weave Temperance into "London Life" and "Peculiar People," and other literary lectures, in order to get it before the people at all.

The liquor dealers were bold and insolent. They not only packed our Legislatures and wiped out restrictive laws, but formed powerful whisky and beer rings to control legislation and resist the assaults of an outraged people upon their destructive business. Christians and patriots have witnessed the success of these combinations with alarm.

The laws against selling liquor on the Sabbath; against selling to minors; against Sabbath desecration; against gambling and other crimes and vices, have been openly and unblushingly violated, and when we have sought to execute them, we have learned that the juries have been packed by the whisky ring; that even Judges and Governors have been subject to their dictation. They will not so much as permit the Congress of the nation to inquire into the facts established by their trade. For years, no appeals moved the bodies that they have controlled by threats and bribes. I have not overdrawn the dark picture of our condition ten and fifteen years ago.

But a great change has been effected. The terrible results of this awful liquor system, exposed by the financial crash of 1873, opened the eyes of the whole nation. The sight was sickening. A wail of sorrow went up to a Governor, who cannot be bribed; to a Judge who cannot be corrupted. Hard-hearted and stupid whisky dealers and beer sellers were moved and shocked by the visible results of their terrible work. There is no more sneering at Temperance as "a narrow and contemptible issue, not broad enough for a plank in a party platform." No one questions either the greatness or importance of the issues involved in the Temperance Movement.

Christian and moral people are nearly a unit as to the principles on which this Movement is established. A few men "of good standing" still contend against them, but their folly serves the cause; for the defense that their opposition necessitates, educates the rising generation, and makes all familiar with the reasons for these principles. How shall we get them into general practice?

is the question of to-day. We know what is right, and are seeking for ways and means to apply and enforce the right.

Several agencies have been and still are engaged in the work of agitation and education :

I. *The National Temperance Society and Publication House* was one of the first agencies employed after the war. It took the place of the "American Temperance Union," in the autumn of 1865, and aimed its first "Blow at the Decanter," from the hands of the fearless and courageous THEODORE L. CUYLER, in the early part of 1866. For fourteen years it has kept pounding away at the liquor system with weapons purposely fitted to every phase of the conflict. It now has more than six hundred varieties of tracts, books, pamphlets, etc., with which to furnish all sorts of Temperance workers with offensive and defensive weapons against the liquor system. Many of the fighters have learned to use these weapons very skilfully, and are giving the liquor interest no little concern of mind. This society will keep pounding away till the victory is won.

II. The Woman's Crusade has done more than any other one agency, to reveal to this generation the character and enormity of the liquor system, and the impossibility of its overthrow by moral measures alone. It aroused public attention to, and public interest in the question as nothing else had. For weeks it was almost the only question before the public. The press of the whole land was filled with this one thing, "The Crusade against Whisky!!" Every nook and corner was searched for startling facts and figures. Dignified monthlies and grave quarterlies gave the subject their thoughtful attention and proved that the wildest statements of "Temperance agitators" had failed to set forth either the magnitude or extent of the evils caused by the drink-system. Portly subscription books flooded the country, profusely illustrated with faces of prominent workers, and photographs of leading events. United States Senators and Representatives, and eminent Judges, with learned men of all professions, began to look into this great question, and nearly all who have done so are in harmony with both of the principles that underlie the Temperance Movement. All see the need of constitutional provisions against a system so pregnant with evil to every interest of mankind. The Crusade did not pass away, but has organized itself and is making a steady and persistent assault along the whole line of the enemy's works.

III. The Reform Movement has not only saved many of the fallen, but has made the pledge popular. While it may not have held a large percentage of the inebriates who have taken it, it has bound thousands to total abstinence who have never acquired the appetite for intoxicating beverages, and taught this generation by its illustrations of the power of appetite, the importance of teaching the young to avoid the ways that have led so many to ruin. Some of the reformed men have been loose and illogical in their teachings, and unduly tender to liquor dealers, but they have learned wisdom by experience. They are not berating the advocates of legal-suasion as much as they were, nor so frequently telling us that "there are as noble men engaged in the liquor business as ever walk God's green earth." They are less sanguine as to the success of the effort to pray and persuade *that* class of men and women into uprightness of life. The people generally have more correct views of the scope and importance of the Temperance Movement.

IV. The Christian Church, the Sabbath-school, and the religious press have done good service in this work of agitation and education. Most of our meetings have been held in edifices dedicated to the worship and service of God, and the ministers of the gospel have done most of the speaking on the various phases of the question. The general Temperance press has also made itself felt, and many of our secular and political journals have spoken well on all phases of the subject.

V. Last, but not least, we are indebted to State and County Temperance Societies, and to the Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, and other so-called secret societies, for much of the best work that has been effected. A few workers have indulged in adverse and undeserved criticism against the secret Temperance orders. These societies kept the flag flying and the fires burning during the darkest hours of this great reform. They have been God's agencies to save many of the fallen, and have educated thousands of the boys and girls of our land in Temperance principles, and thus prevented a vast amount of evil. They have also done more than any other agency to train up those who are now the best informed and most effective workers in the field of Temperance.

The Pennsylvania Temperance Union has not done all that it has seen to be necessary, but what it could with the means and appliances it has been able to command. The wonder is that it

has been able to do so much with such meagre resources. It has kept one Secretary in the field nearly all the time since its organization, and raised and used \$29,502.73, during its thirteen years of effort. As the representative of all forms of Temperance effort, it has taken a leading part in most of the general work of the State.

My own labors during the period from March 1, 1872, to the close of 1879, include 1,759 sermons and addresses and 124,128 miles of travel. For the year just closed, 207 sermons and addresses and 20,459 miles. The addresses for the seven years and ten months have averaged eighteen and a fraction per month, and the travel 15,840 miles per annum.

The State Convention held at Harrisburg in April, 1879, was fully reported with the proceedings at our last annual meeting. The "Temperance Law" Committee, GEN. LOUIS WAGNER, Chairman, has been distributing the proposed law and the paper known as "Hard Times," quite extensively, and will soon send out blank petitions for the law. The resolutions adopted at our present meeting set forth the plans and purposes of this committee.

In the month of September, Rev. S. H. NESBIT, D. D., of Pittsburgh, was appointed Assistant Corresponding Secretary for the western part of the State. He has, to-day, been re-elected to that position, and will have the oversight of our work in all the territory west of the Alleghenies. He has held conventions at Pittsburgh and New Castle, Lawrence County, and is doing the cause good service. Funds for our work in that section may be sent to him.

One of the great objects at which we aim is such an amendment to our State Constitution as will forbid the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for drinking purposes, but it should be noted that it takes not less than five years to secure any change in that instrument—see Article 18—and that even under such a fundamental law we will need legislation.

The proposed "Temperance Law" has been submitted to some of our eminent jurists, and has their hearty approval. We cannot have a better measure with which to go before the people. The Legislature to be elected next November will serve two years. It will be our duty to see that worthy men are elected to that body. They will not be, if we do nothing more than growl about the corruption of political parties. Let us work, and do it where we can effect the most good. Public sentiment is far in

advance of what it was a few years ago, and many good men can be elected in spite of the liquor interest. Independent action may be necessary in many cases, but will not be wise in all. Let us be politic in the promotion of our ends.

In conclusion I desire to record our indebtedness to the President, HON. JAMES BLACK, for a large amount of excellent service to our cause during the past year; we are greatly indebted to him for the excellent plans under which we are working. We greatly need funds for this work. We cannot afford to send men all over this great State for the small sums that thousands might put into this work and not feel it. Will not *one thousand persons* enclose our annual membership fee of *one dollar* in a letter to the Corresponding Secretary, or Assistant, to help on this great and important work? We will return our receipt, and also give credit in the STAR OF HOPE. Let us hear from you, good friends.

D. C. BABCOCK,

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30, 1880.

Cor. Secretary.

Letter from Judge Fisher.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, }
January 22, 1880. }

JAMES BLACK, Esq.: Your favor of 16th inst. has been duly received, and in reply it gives me great pleasure to say that I have read the bill which the Temperance people propose to lay before the next General Assembly of Pennsylvania, with the view of staying the terrible flood of intemperance, that for years has been sweeping over that great State, driving before it thousands upon thousands of men who, but for this, might and would be useful and respected citizens.

You ask me for some of my observations on the subject of Female Suffrage, so far as it relates to this Territory, which was the *pioneer* in this REFORM—I say reform, because whatever has been done in the last twenty years on the Suffrage question, I am prepared to say that the giving of the ballot to females is the greatest of all the so-called reforms.

When I came to this Territory, I, in common with almost all the people of the East, looked upon the question of Suffrage, regardless of sex, as (to say the least) one of doubtful expediency.

I had for a long time thought that in theory it was right that every adult person who was required to pay taxes should have a voice in making laws for the government of property, and imposing of taxes thereon, but I had great doubt as to the practical workings of such a system.

I believed with many others, that women going to the polls and voting, would have a tendency to make many of them bold and masculine, and that it might stir up strife in families, never having stopped to inquire whether mingling with men in the ordinary affairs of life tended in any such direction. Do ladies of the very highest standing become coarse and masculine in manners and tastes in going to your Lancaster markets and making their weekly purchases? Does the going to the Post-Office and dropping in a letter once or twice a week disqualify a woman for the performance of the most refined duties of society? Surely not, and if not can it be possible that going to the polls once in a year will do so?

But how is it in practice? I have lived in Wyoming almost nine years and I have carefully watched the annual elections on account of our system of government. At first I found many who were opposed to Female Suffrage. At the election of 1871 for members of the Legislature, although the question did not enter into the canvass, a large majority of the members who were elected voted for a bill disfranchising the women, and when the then Governor JOHN A. CAMPBELL vetoed the bill it came within one vote of being passed by two-thirds over the veto. Now I do not believe that any man could be elected to the Legislature who would express himself favorable to its repeal.

It works admirably in every respect. *First*, It gives us the most orderly elections I have ever seen. It is rarely the case that anything like disturbance shows itself at our polls. I have at times heard loud and rather boisterous talk, and while such was going on I have seen ladies approach the voting place and instantly the excitement, whatever it was, would cease and the men step to one side, and seldom a word, and never a harmful one, would be spoken until the female voter had deposited her vote and left. *Secondly*, It gives us a better class of officers. The time has arrived in the county in which I live (viz: Laramie, of which Cheyenne is the county seat as well as the Territorial Capital) when a drinking man cannot be elected to office. I could give many instances in support of this, but one must suffice. In

the fall of 1877 the two parties made their nominations for members of the Legislature. One party placed on its ticket two saloon-keepers; that party had a majority of voters in the county—I don't say which of the parties it was, as I do not wish to appear as a partisan. When the votes came to be counted the two saloon men were defeated. At the canvass for 1879 the two parties by consent agreed upon a division of the candidates (there were 14 to be elected), so each party placed seven in nomination and then united on what they called a union ticket. One of these union men was one of the saloon-keepers who had been defeated in 1877, and he thought he would have no trouble in being elected in 1879, as he would get the support of both parties, but he "reckoned without his host." A new ticket was gotten up without a saloon-keeper being on it, and our friend who thought he was safe, being on two tickets, was beaten two to one, and more than that. Do you ask how this was done? I'll tell you. Some of us who didn't want saloon-keepers to make our laws, appealed to the wives, mothers and sisters of the county, and notwithstanding this man had two parties at his back, there was a party in front that intended to stay there and see whether any one who makes his living by dealing in the tears and groans and blood of the poor victims of rum should make our laws. And here, my dear sir, permit me to say that some of us have felt the sorrows of this terrible work, and we mean business! And allow me here to suggest that you Temperance men of Pennsylvania and elsewhere, are frittering away your strength—you, year after year, are making nominations—National, State, County and Municipal, and thus show your weakness, when you might become a power which will be felt and feared. Go to the politicians and say, "gentlemen put up good and true men; men who will do something to remove this mighty incubus from the body politic, and we will vote for them; if you do not we will do all we can to defeat you." Do that, and very soon you will not only be respected, but you will be feared and consulted; but so long as you keep putting up tickets in the great State of Pennsylvania, and get from ten to twelve thousand votes you will be laughed at. But throw your twelve thousand votes on the side that will do something to help to save the hundred thousand drunkards annually going to destruction, and you at once become a factor not to be despised. The time has *come* here when no political party dare put up an habitually drinking man for office. It is true we

have a power which you have not yet, but one which I hope in God you will soon have, and that is the women of the land.

No man here would risk his political life by taking a stand against Female Suffrage. The people have seen its effects, and we see it daily and nightly in the closing up of the drinking places, and the quiet and order of the town, as compared to that of a few years since. We have a work going on here, quietly, it is true, but terribly in earnest, and that is the still small voice of woman's influence as felt in the "Women's Christian Temperance Union," but above all the election of men to office, who execute the laws, and to the fact that they are daily writing "Ichabod" on the forehead of King Alcohol:

Then I say get your law passed. It is right and ought to pass, and I think it will, and in giving the ballot to women do not stop with giving it to help on this question merely, but let it be Unconditional Suffrage, and the coming generation will call you blessed.

The more I see and think about it the more satisfied I become that the rum traffic, if it goes down, will go largely through the influence of woman; and the sooner she can get the ballot, the sooner the work will be done. I have heard it said that none but the lower strata of females exercise the right of Suffrage, but I tell you on my word of honor that the very best of our women vote at almost every election, and they are becoming more and more impressed as each year rolls around with the importance of their votes for the good of the country, and look upon voting as a religious duty, and I firmly believe that God is blessing their efforts for the good of the people. Persevere, then, in the noble effort in which you have so long and so earnestly been engaged, and "in due season you shall reap if you faint not."

Very truly yours,

J. W. FISHER.

Letter from the W. C. T. Union, of Pa.

To the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union.

No. 1318 PINE ST., }

Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1880. }

DEAR FRIENDS: The officers of the State W. C. T. U. send greetings and desire to express their interest in your work as a

Society, and in all the Temperance organizations of the State.

They trust that your meeting may be a great success, and that you may so plan that the entire Temperance force of the State may be united in the work. They believe the Temperance sentiment of the State is such, that, if aroused and massed, it could cause the overthrow of the liquor traffic. They are planning an earnest campaign for the present year, preparatory to asking the Legislature to submit to the legal voters of the State, a Constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale and manufacture of alcoholic drinks.

The Society has put an organizer in the field for State work, and Mrs. Wittenmeyer, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Youmans, of Canada, and Mrs. Lathrop, of Michigan, are to canvass Pennsylvania in this interest, and we earnestly invite your co-operation.

The officers of the W. C. T. U. are pledged to Prohibition by a unanimous vote of the annual meeting, and cannot enter upon any measure that falls below that.

They propose to flood the State with Temperance literature on this subject, and secure a large corps of earnest workers to help in a thorough canvass for the same purpose.

We earnestly ask you to consider the question of the submission of a Constitutional amendment, and unite with us on that basis.

Wishing you Godspeed, and regretting that we cannot attend your meeting, we are

Fraternally yours,

MRS. A. C. LAW,

Pres. State W. C. T. U.

MRS. ELLEN M. WATSON,

Secy. Penn. W. C. T. U.

THE LYCOMING COUNTY UNION.

In the call for this meeting the State Union had invited a conference with friends of the cause in Lycoming County, with a view to the formation of a County Society. This question was taken up at the Friday Morning Session, and Rev. D. C. Babcock first spoke upon it. He thought the time had come when such County organizations could be formed. If an organization were formed here to hold about four meetings during the year, in different parts of the County, great good could be done. The subject was further discussed by J. D. Wallace, A. B. Putnam, Rev. T. E. Clapp, A. D. Lundy, J. B. G. Kinsloe, Mrs. J. L. Mussina, Mrs. S. J. Noble, Miss Fannie E. Hamlin, Rev. J. S. Miller, Rev. S. Creighton, Rev. A. M. Barnitz, Rev. W. C. Hendrickson, Mr. A. B. Sprout and W. S. Murray, all of whom were heartily in favor of such action. After this full conference it was unanimously

Resolved, That the friends of Temperance, resident in Lycoming County, now proceed to organize the Lycoming County Temperance Union, auxiliary to the P. S. T. Union.

The Conference then adjourned and the Lycoming County delegates organized by the choice of Mr. J. D. Wallace, as Chairman, and Mrs. S. J. Noble, as Secretary.

The Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of five to nominate officers, and named the following: Dr. S. F. Green, A. B. Tate, Mr. Myers, Mrs. H. B. Tallman and Mrs. J. W. Fulmer. Clinton Lloyd, Esq., and the Chairman, Mr. Wallace, were, on motion, added to this committee.

Rev. T. E. Clapp and Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Noble were appointed a committee on Constitution and By-Laws. The meeting then adjourned.

In the afternoon the organization of the Lycoming County Temperance Union was perfected as follows:

Rev. T. E. Clapp, from the Committee on Constitution, reported a form which was approved:

Dr. S. F. Green, from the Committee to nominate a list of officers, reported as follows, and the report was adopted:

Officers and Executive Committee for 1880.

PRESIDENT, REV. T. E. CLAPP, WILLIAMSPORT.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, J. D. WALLACE, Williamsport.

COR. SECRETARY, MISS FANNIE E. HAMLIN, Muncy.

REC. SECRETARY, J. W. YOUNG, M. D., Newberry.

TREASURER, S. J. NOBLE, Williamsport.

MRS. DR. A. S. RHOADS, Williamsport.

Mrs. J. W. FULMER, Williamsport.

Vice-Presidents.

J. D. Wallaee, Williamsport.

J. B. Carpenter, Anthony twp.

A. W. Georgia, Armstrong.

J. H. Compton, Brady.

D. V. Moyer, Du Boistown.

Frances T. Carpenter, Jersey Shore.

Wm. Wheeland, Loyalsock.

H. H. McNett, McNett.

J. Trainer, Moreland.

A. B. Putnan, Muncy.

A. B. Sprout, Picture Rocks.

Charles Little, Shrewsbury.

J. W. Young, M. D., Williamsport.

THE NORTHAMPTON COUNTY UNION.

A County Conference was held in the Third Street Reformed Church Lecture Room, Easton, February 10, 1880, which resulted in the formation of the Northampton County Union, with the following Constitution and Officers:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. *Name.*—This Society shall be called “The Northampton County Temperance Union,” auxiliary to the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union.

ARTICLE II. *Objects.*—The objects of this Society shall be to promote the generally accepted principles of the Temperance movement, to wit: Total Abstinence and Prohibition,—by Sermons, Addresses, Mass Meetings, Conventions, the circulation of Temperance literature, and by the use of such other means and measures as shall from time to time appear to be demanded.

ARTICLE III. *Pledge.*—I solemnly promise, by the help of God, that I will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor traffic in them; that I will not provide them as an article of entertainment, nor for persons in my employment; and that, in all suitable ways, I will discountenance their use in the community.

ARTICLE IV. *Officers.*—The officers of this Society shall be a President, First Vice-President, one Vice-President from each borough and township, a Corresponding Secretary, a Secretary and Treasurer (one person), and three other persons who, with the President, First Vice-President, Cor. Secretary, and Rec. Secretary and Treasurer shall constitute an Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall have charge of the work between stated meetings and shall have authority to fill all vacancies which may arise between annual meetings. The President, Cor. Secretary, and one other member of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE V. *Meetings.*—The annual meeting shall be held in May at the call of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI. *Membership.*—Any person may become a member of this Union by signing the Constitution, and at the annual meeting, any persons who may be present as delegates from the various churches, Sunday-schools and Temperance organizations of the county, shall be considered as members of the Union.

ARTICLE VII. *Amendments and By-Laws.*—Any change may be made in this Constitution, or any By-Laws may be adopted at any annual meeting.

Officers and Executive Committee.

PRESIDENT, TRAILL GREEN, M. D., LL. D., Easton.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, REV. A. D. MOORE, Bethlehem.

COR. SECRETARY, REV. E. H. HOFFMAN, Easton.

REC. SEC. AND TREAS., REV. W. H. DUNBAR, Easton.

T. T. MILLER, Easton.

E. J. FOX, Easton.

J. F. GWINNER, Easton.

Vice-Presidents.

Rev. A. D. Moore, Bethlehem.

Rev. S. Stall, Lower Mt.-Bethel twp.

Mr. Stephen Heller, Plainfield twp.

Mr. Geo. Walters, Williams twp.

Mr. W. R. Taylor, Bethlehem.

Mr. C. M. Chestan, South Easton.

Rev. Mr. Townsend, Washington twp.

Mr. W. M. Meyers, Lower Saucon twp.

Rev. H. H. W. Hilschman, Upper Mt.-Bethel twp.

Rev. D. M. James, East Allen twp.

Dr. A. A. Leem, Bangor.

Mr. J. Oscar Wolslayer, Easton.

Dr. Samuel Gunner, Portland.

Mr. H. F. Snyder, Baltimore.

Mr. Jacob Walter, Forks, Saucon twp.

SYNOPSIS OF THE TEMPERANCE LAW.

The General Assembly will be asked to enact a law of the scope and provisions of this (proposed) "Temperance Law" for the whole State, but, providing that it shall be inoperative in any part thereof, until accepted by a formal vote to be first ordered by the Court of Quarter Sessions of any county upon the petition of at least "one-fourth" of "the qualified voters of any county, city, ward of a city, borough, or ward of a borough or township" thereof. The petition must be presented not less than "three months prior to the time of holding the annual February elections," at which time only can such vote be had. When a vote is ordered, an election held, and a majority of votes is duly declared to have been cast for "The Temperance Law," then only after the expiration of ninety days does the law go into effect in the district so accepting. In all parts of the State not thus voting, or voting and not accepting, the present laws will remain in full force. When accepted in any district, the law prohibits the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors in such district, whether fermented, brewed or distilled, but provides for the manufacture and sale for medicinal and sacramental purposes, and for use in the arts and manufactures.

The Temperance Law may therefore, from its general features, be called a *Permissive, or Local Option, Prohibitory Liquor Law.*

For the convenience of general readers we submit the following :

SYNOPSIS.

PERMISSIVE OR LOCAL OPTION.

SECTION 1. That at all elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, held on the third Tuesday of February, it shall be lawful for the qualified voters, and females of the age of twenty-one years, equally with males, to vote for the acceptance or rejection of this Act whenever an election for such purpose shall be authorized and ordered by the Court of Quarter Sessions of any county of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. Provides, that when not less than three months prior to the time for holding the Annual February elections, one-fourth of the qualified voters of any county, city, or ward of a city, borough, or ward of a borough, or township, shall present their petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions, stating their desire that a vote shall be taken for the acceptance or rejection of this Act, at the ensuing election, and the Court shall find the petition to have been duly signed, it shall be ordered, filed, and notice thereof for twenty days published, and if no LEGAL objection is presented, the Court shall authorize and order a vote to be taken, and shall direct the Clerk to make out an order to the officer whose duty it is to give notice of election, and to the officers whose duty it is to hold the election, to prepare a box, receive and deposit therein all ballots for or against this law, presented by the electors, male or female, of the district.

SEC. 3. Provides, that it shall be the duty of the Judge and Inspectors of such election to receive written or printed ballots labeled on outside, "Temperance Law," and on the inside "For the Temperance Law," or "Against the Temper-

ance Law," and deposit them in the box provided, and at the close of election, to count, certify and return, and file such returns, as now provided by law. All officers of the election shall be governed by and subject to the penalties of the laws regulating elections.

SEC. 4. Provides, whenever it shall appear by said returns, that a majority of votes cast were for The Temperance Law, the Court shall direct its Clerk to publish the vote and set forth that this Act shall take effect and be in full force in said district from and after ninety days from said election day.

If, however, the Act shall have been accepted, and by a second or other vote had, it shall appear that a majority of the votes were against the "Temperance Law," then the Court shall publish, that from and after ninety days from such election this Act shall become and be inoperative in said district until again accepted.

SEC. 5. Forbids any second vote for three years.

SEC. 6. Directs that in districts accepting the Act, existing licensed places, may continue until the expiration of time for which licensed, and places of manufacture, for ninety days from day of election.

UNLAWFUL SALES.

SEC. 7. Forbids the manufacture or sale, directly or indirectly, at any time or place, of any intoxicating liquor, or any mixed liquor, a part of which is intoxicating. Ale, porter, cider, strong beer, lager beer, and all wines, cordials or liquors containing alcohol, by whatever name called, sold as a beverage, as well as distilled spirits, shall be considered intoxicating liquor within the meaning of the act.

Cider from apples, or wine from grapes, currants, or other fruits, not forbidden, nor their sale in a pure unfermented condition, or for other purposes than that of a beverage.

SEC. 8. Provides that no person shall keep any intoxicating liquors with intent to sell them, nor permit any other person to keep the same for the purpose of sale, unless authorized under the Act.

SEC. 9. Provides that whoever by himself, servant, or agent, directly or indirectly, on any pretence or device, sells, or for any valuable thing gives to another such liquors, or by himself or with others keeps any building room or place called Club room, or by any other name not his private dwelling, or room in a hotel or boarding house occupied by him or his family, to be used as a resort for drinking, shall, upon conviction for a first offense pay a fine of \$20, and suffer imprisonment of not less than twenty nor more than thirty days; for a second violation, fine of \$50 and imprisonment not less than thirty nor more than ninety days; and for any subsequent offense a fine of \$100 and imprisonment not less than four nor more than six months.

If fine or costs are not paid, then imprisonment shall be extended for an additional term equal to that named in the sentence. An employee shall be held equally guilty and suffer same punishment.

SEC. 10. Provides that a manufacturer of liquor for sale, or a common seller, upon conviction for first offense shall pay a fine of \$50 and imprisonment not less than three nor more than six months; for a second offense a fine of \$200 and imprisonment for six months; for a third offense a fine of \$500 and imprisonment for twelve months. Three several sales to one or more persons shall constitute a common seller.

SEC. 11. Provides that one or more persons charged with one or more offenses may be included in same indictment and tried at same time. No imprisonment shall exceed one year.

SEC. 12. The fines and costs imposed by preceding sections shall be held to be a judgment and lien upon the property of the convicted, and upon the surety in any recognizance given.

SEC. 13. Delivery of liquor in or from any building or place not a private dwelling, if part of the same is a hotel, tavern, eating house, restaurant, grocery store, or other place of common resort, shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of

and punishable as a sale. Delivery in or from a private dwelling with payment or promise of payment shall be *prima facie* evidence and punishable as a sale.

SEC. 14. A room, shop, boat, or other place or thing fitted up with casks, bottles, or vessels containing liquor, shall be considered *prima facie* evidence of intent to sell such liquor and the owner shall be punished.

SEC. 15. Whoever, not at his private dwelling, for the purpose of delivering to another, RECEIVES any liquor which has been sold or is intended for sale in violation of the Act, shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of \$25 and suffer imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SEC. 16. Whoever as agent of a Railroad or other transporting company receives for the purposes of transportation into any district accepting this Act, and in violation of the same, any liquor sold, or intended for sale, in such district, or has reasonable cause to believe the same has been sold or intended for sale, shall, upon conviction, be punished as prescribed in Sec. 15. The corporation so transporting shall also be liable to pay a fine of \$50, to be recovered in an action of debt.

SEC. 17. Any person bringing into the State, or conveying from place to place, within the State, such liquors with intent to sell the same by himself or others, shall be punished as provided in Sec. 10.

SEC. 18. Any husband, wife, child, or parent, guardian, or employer of any person having the habit of drinking, may give notice in writing to any person not to deliver liquor to the person having such habit. If within twelve months after such notice, the person notified delivers liquor contrary to such notice, he will be liable to damages in an action of tort not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000. A married woman may bring such action notwithstanding her coverture.

SEC. 19. If an intoxicated person commits an assault and battery, or injures property, the person injured may bring action for damages against the seller.

SEC. 20. Any person found in a state of intoxication in a public place, or committing a breach of the peace, or by noise, blasphemy, threats, etc., disturb others, may, without warrant, be taken into custody and detained until sober, and then be taken before a Justice of the Peace and complained against for the crime of drunkenness.

SEC. 21. If the person so arrested shall make known the person or persons who furnished the liquor causing his intoxication, complaint shall be made against such seller, and the arrested man discharged, but shall be made a witness against the seller.

SEARCH AND SEIZURE.

SEC. 22. If two persons of full age shall, under oath, make complaint that they have reason to believe and do believe, that intoxicating liquor is kept or deposited for sale in violation of this Act in a store, warehouse building, or other place describing it, by a person or persons to be named, and there appearing probable cause to believe that the complaint is true, the Justice or Alderman shall issue his warrant of search of the place named, and command the seizure of such liquor with the vessels containing them, and to safely keep the same until final action is had thereon.

SEC. 23. Provides that no warrant shall issue for the search of a dwelling house, unless a hotel, restaurant, grocery, or other place of common resort is kept therein, or the complainants make oath that liquor has been sold therein, or taken therefrom for sale within one month of making such complaint.

SEC. 24. The complaint shall designate the building, structure or place to be searched, the liquor to be seized and name of the owner, and shall allege the intent to sell the same contrary to this Act.

SEC. 25. The officer shall immediately search the place and seize the liquor described, with the vessels, if any are found, and convey the same to a place of security until final action.

SEC. 26. If the value of the liquor and vessels does not exceed \$100 a written notice shall be issued commanding the person complained against to appear and answer the said complaint, and show cause why such liquor and the vessels should not be forfeited.

SEC. 27. Provides that the notice shall contain a description of the vessels and liquor seized, and be served personally or by copy at abode of alleged owner, not less than fourteen days before trial.

SEC. 28. Provides that if notice has not been served, or for other sufficient cause, trial may be postponed.

SEC. 29. At trial, the person complained against, or any person claiming an interest, may appear and make claim to the property. The Justice proceeds to hear and determine, and if it appears the liquor seized was owned or kept for sale in violation of this Act, he shall render judgment, and so much of the liquor and the vessels found to be unlawfully kept, declared to be forfeited to the Commonwealth.

SEC. 30. Provides that liquor so forfeited as may be found fit for medicinal, chemical, or mechanical purposes, shall be delivered to the agent or agents appointed by the Court as hereinafter provided. Any liquor not suitable for such purposes to be destroyed in the presence of the Justice or person appointed to witness and record its destruction.

SEC. 31. If it is proved that the whole or a part of the liquor so seized was not kept for sale, the same is, upon order of the Justice, returned to the owner.

SEC. 32. Provides for payment of costs incurred in the foregoing proceedings.

SEC. 33. Provides for appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions.

SEC. 34. Provides that, if the value of liquor seized exceeds \$100, the Court of Quarter Sessions shall hear and determine the case.

SEC. 35. Provides for the seizure of any liquor kept in a tent, stall, or booth, etc., on or near any cattle show, military muster, or public gathering of any kind, the arrest of the keeper, trial and confiscation according to this Act.

SEC. 36. Provides that any person convicted, in addition to the punishment prescribed, shall enter into recognizance in not less than \$1,000, that he will not, within one year, violate this or any act relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

SEC. 37. Provides that all cases under this Act, before any Court, shall have precedence as to trial. No continuance or *nolle prosequi* to be granted or entered without the order of the Court, after written motion and reasons therefore are filed.

SEC. 38. Prosecuting attorneys to commence suit upon all recognizances within sixty days after default.

SEC. 39. All liquor kept for sale, and all implements and vessels actually used in selling are declared to be common nuisances.

SEC. 40. All payments for liquor sold in violation of this Act held to have been received without consideration and against law, equity and good conscience. No action to be had in any Court for the recovery of price of liquor sold, and all notes, bills, or other securities or evidences of debt for such price to be void.

SEC. 41. No action to be had against any sheriff, constable, or other officer for executing any warrant or order issued by any Justice or Court.

If any officer neglects or refuses to serve or execute any warrant ordered by Justice or Court, upon conviction, to be fined not exceeding \$1,000 and removal from office.

SEC. 42. Any tenant or occupant of a building or tenement, using such premises for the manufacture or sale of liquors in violation of this Act, thereby annuls and makes void any lease or title by which he holds the property, and right of possession reverts to the owner, and owner may without process recover possession.

SEC. 43. Whoever, knowingly, lets or permits the use of any building or tenement to be used for any purpose declared by this Act to be unlawful, or after notice of such use refuses to eject the persons so using, shall be deemed guilty of maintaining a nuisance, and on conviction is punished by fine or imprisonment.

SEC. 44. Provides that upon the petition of fifty or more of the citizens of any district accepting this Act, the Court of Quarter Sessions may appoint a special police officer for the enforcing of the provisions of this Act. Such officer to give bond and sureties. Compensation for service to be taxed as a part of the costs of the case.

SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED SALES.

SEC. 45. Provides that the Inspector of liquor of foreign production imported under the authority of the laws of the United States, may possess, keep or sell the same in the original packages in which imported, and if sold shall be as pure as when imported.

SEC. 46. Druggists or apothecaries in districts accepting this Act, may sell for medicinal purposes only, pure alcohol to other druggists, apothecaries, or physicians known to be such. A book must be kept at all times open to inspection, in which the date and quantity of every sale shall be recorded.

A druggist or apothecary, clerk, salesman or agent, who shall be convicted of illegal sale, shall pay a fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000.

SEC. 47. A chemist, artist, or manufacturer, in whose art or trade liquor may be necessary, may keep liquor at his place of business for use in such art, manufacture, or trade, but not for sale.

LIQUOR AGENCIES.

SEC. 48. Whenever fifty of the taxpaying citizens of any district accepting this Act, shall petition the Court of Quarter Sessions for an agency in such district for the sale of intoxicating liquor for medicinal, sacramental, or mechanical purposes, and shall name a citizen as being a moral, sober and reputable person, the Court shall direct the petition to be filed and published for thirty days, naming a day on which the petition will be heard. Remonstrance against granting such agency may also be filed. On the day named the petition and remonstrance may be heard, and if the Court shall be of the opinion that such agency shall be for the general convenience and welfare of the inhabitants, it may appoint the person named as agent for the sale of such liquors. Within thirty days the person appointed must present his bond with two sureties, who shall justify in \$1,000.

SEC. 49. If any agent shall, knowingly, purchase or sell impure liquor, or in any way adulterate, upon conviction, shall forfeit his bond, be removed from office, and be imprisoned not less than six months.

SEC. 50. Each agent is to keep an account of all purchases of liquor, naming kinds and quality; also of all sales, with date, and to whom sold, and the purpose for which sold. The book to be open to inspection.

SEC. 51. An agent, at expiration of his term or removal (or in case of death, his heirs, etc.,) may sell his stock and vessels to his successor or any other agent.

SEC. 52. Punishes by fine any person who in purchasing makes a false statement of the use to be made of the liquor purchased.

MANUFACTURE.

SEC. 53. Any person of good, moral character, in any district accepting this Act, who was a manufacturer or desirous of manufacturing liquors, and to sell the same in quantities not less than one barrel to be used for chemical or mechanical purposes, may petition the Court, describing his building and file his bond with two or more sureties in \$2,000. The petition and bond are to be published for thirty days. All citizens may remonstrate. On the day named the Court may hear the petition and remonstrance, and if in their opinion for the promotion of the general welfare, shall grant authority for the manufacture and sale for one year.

SEC. 54. Upon conviction for a breach of the conditions of the bond, or a violation of any provisions of this Act by the principal in such bond, the bond shall be forfeited and the certificate of authority for manufacture be void.

SEC. 55. Every such manufacturer shall keep a book of date and quantity of every sale and to whom sold.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, Etc.

SEC. 56. Defines the word "intoxicating" to mean and apply to any liquor used as a beverage, fermented, brewed, or distilled, which may contain alcohol; and the word "liquor" to mean either one or more of different kinds of such liquors or called by different names.

SEC. 57. The word "District" shall apply to and include any county, city, ward of a city, borough, or ward of a borough, or township accepting this Act.

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